

ROJESTVENSKY TOGO'S CAPTIVE

Was Escaping, Badly Hurt,
on a Torpedo Boat
Destroyer.

SOME WARSHIPS GOT AWAY.

Cruiser Almaz at Vladivostok,
Others at Shanghai.

Togo Tells Story of the Battle—Sank Seventeen of the Russian Ships and Captured Five—Denies That Any of His Ships Were Put Out of Action—Does Admit Four Hundred Casualties in One Division—Auxiliary Ships at Shanghai Tell of Seeing Several Vessels Go Down—Another Wounded Admiral Was With Rojestyensky When He Was Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Doubt of Admiral Rojestyensky's fate was removed to-night when Admiral Togo's report that he had captured the defeated Russian reached the Japanese Legation from Tokio.

This and a later report show that the main engagement between the hostile fleets ended on the afternoon of May 28, when the Japanese accepted the surrender of the remaining vessels of the Russian line of battle. The battleship Suvaroff, Admiral Rojestyensky's flagship, was sunk at 5:29 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Rojestyensky and about 80 officers and men escaped to the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Bledovy, which tried to get away, but was overhauled off the Korean coast by a Japanese destroyer and compelled to surrender. Rojestyensky and another Russian Admiral whose name is not given by Togo, but who is probably Volkensam, were found to be severely wounded.

Togo reports that the Russian ships sunk or captured numbered 22, including all the eight battleships of Rojestyensky's fleet. He expressed the suspicion that the cruiser Almaz, not included in the list of Russian casualties, sank also, but a press despatch from Vladivostok reports her arrival there. Two battleships, two coast defense vessels and a destroyer were captured.

While no Japanese vessel was sunk or even seriously injured, the personnel of the fleet did not escape so easily, for Togo notes that the casualties in one division alone were 400. He had not secured a complete report of his casualties when his report was sent.

AS TOGO TELLS THE STORY.

The despatch to the Legation is as follows: "Fifth report from Admiral Togo.

"The main force of our combined fleet, upon accepting the surrender of the remaining Russian main force, near Liancourt Rocks on the afternoon of the 28th, as already reported, stopped pursuit.

"While engaged in the disposition of the surrendered ships discovered in a southwesterly direction the Admiral Oushakoff (coast defense ship). Thereupon the Iwate and the Yakumo (armored cruisers) were immediately despatched in pursuit and invited her to surrender, but she refused and was sunk at 6 P. M. Her crew of over 800 men was rescued.

"The cruiser Dmitri Donaski was also discovered in a northwesterly direction at 5 P. M.; and was immediately overtaken and fired upon vigorously by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla. She was attacked that night by the second destroyer flotilla and next morning was found aground on the southwestern shore of Ullung Island, off the Korean coast.

ROJESTVENSKY FOUND.

"Our destroyer Sazanami captured toward evening on the 27th, to the south of Ullung Island, the Russian destroyer Bledovy, upon which were found Admiral Rojestyensky and another Admiral, both severely wounded, together with eighty Russians, including staff officers from the flagship Kniaz Suvaroff, which was sunk at 5:29 P. M. on the 27th. They were all taken prisoners.

"Our cruiser Chitose, while cruising northward on the morning of the 28th, found and sunk another Russian destroyer.

"Our cruiser Nitaka and the destroyer Murakumo attacked at noon on the 28th a Russian destroyer, which finally went aground.

"According to various reports hitherto received and statements of prisoners, the result of the battle from the 27th to the 29th, is as follows:

"Sunk—Kniaz Suvaroff, Alexander III., Borodino, Dmitri Donaski, Admiral Nakhimoff, Vladimir Monomach, Zemtchug, Admiral Oushakoff, one converted cruiser, two destroyers.

"Captured—Nicolai I., Orel, Admiral Apraxin, Senlavin, destroyer Bledovy.

"According to the prisoners the Oallabya sank about 3 P. M., and the Navarin also sank. The Almaz on May 27 was observed in a disabled and sinking condition, but her final fate is not known.

HIS OWN CASUALTIES.

"Full particulars regarding the injury of our ships is not at hand, but so far as I could ascertain none was seriously injured, all being still engaged in operations.

"The total casualties are not yet ascertained. Casualties in the first division are a little over 400. Prince Yorhito in excellent

health. Admiral Misu slightly wounded on May 27.

"Sixth report from Admiral Togo:

"Loss of the Oallabya and the Navarin are confirmed. Sissol Velki also definitely reported to have sunk on the morning of the 28th.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS LOST.

"Official statement of Russian losses so far ascertained:

"Following six battleships sunk: Kniaz Suvaroff, Imperator Alexander III., Borodino, Oallabya, Sissol Velki and Navarin.

"Following five cruisers sunk: Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donaski, Vladimir Monomach, Svetlana and Zemtchug.

"Coast defense ship Admiral Oushakoff sunk; two special service ships (one the Kamohatka) and three destroyers also sunk.

"Two battleships, Orel and Imperator Nicolai I., two coast defense ships, General Admiral Apraxin and Admiral Senlavin, and one destroyer, Bledovy, captured.

"Thus the Russians lost altogether twenty-two ships, with an aggregate tonnage amounting to 158,411 tons, besides the cruiser Almaz, suspected to have sunk."

MINISTER GRISCOM'S REPORT.

Before the receipt of Admiral Togo's report Minister Griscom had sent the following:

"It is officially announced that all the Russian battleships have been sunk except the Orel and the Nicolai I., which were captured.

"Admirals Rojestyensky, Volkensam and Niebogotoff are all prisoners."

Much gratification is expressed here over the personal safety of Rojestyensky, who is regarded as a brave man, determined to do his duty no matter at what cost to his reputation or his person.

CAPTURED SHIPS IN PORT.

The Japanese Legation received the following despatch this morning from the Foreign Office at Tokio:

"Four Russian war vessels, captured by us, safely brought to the naval ports of Japan, May 30. Orel, battleship, to port of Maizuru; Nicholas I., battleship; Apraxin, coast defender; Senlavin, coast defender, to port of Sasebo."

There is a growing conviction that many of the Russian converted cruisers, transports, supply vessels and other auxiliaries are attempting to force the passage of the Tsushima Straits with the fighting craft under Rojestyensky's command, but remained out of harm's way at a considerable distance in the rear of the battle line, awaiting the outcome of the engagement and probably fled along the coast over which they came when they saw that their consorts were getting the worst of it.

This idea is borne out to some extent by the information which came to the State Department to-day from the United States Consul-General at Shanghai that the converted cruiser Smolensk had arrived at Wusung, which is Shanghai's port. The official reports received yesterday had two transports and one special ship in the list of Russian losses, but this does not change the opinion referred to. In naval circles it is expected that several of the auxiliaries will be found to have escaped scot free and will appear at Wusung or some other neutral port with the request that they be dismantled and retained in custody until the conclusion of hostilities, as those left at Wusung have done.

ESCAPE OF THE ALMAZ.

One Russian Cruiser Reaches Vladivostok—Destroyer Also Gets There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—Gen. Linlevitch, the Russian commander in chief in Manchuria, reports that the cruiser Almaz arrived at Vladivostok on Monday. Her commander reported that during the day battle on Saturday the Kniaz Suvaroff, Borodino and Oallabya were sunk, and the Orel and Alexander III. damaged.

Admiral Rojestyensky was wounded at the beginning of the battle and was removed to another vessel. After the Almaz separated from the fleet the battle was resumed after dark. The Almaz was once cut off by the Japanese, but succeeded in breaking through, losing a lieutenant and four sailors killed and ten men wounded.

Previous to this report the Admiralty had announced that the Almaz was in wireless communication with Vladivostok. She had sent word that she was approaching that port and was safe from pursuit.

The Almaz's commander telegraphed that he had not heard of any other Russian vessel surviving the battle.

He confirmed the report of the sinking of the battleship Kniaz Suvaroff, Admiral Rojestyensky's flagship.

It was rumored here that the Captain of the Almaz reported to the Czar that Admiral Rojestyensky had boarded a torpedo boat, but Capt. Zilich of the Admiralty denied this. He also said that the Admiralty knew nothing about the condition of the Almaz.

The torpedo boat destroyer Grozny is also here. The Grozny, though engaged for several hours in a running fight at long range with a Japanese destroyer, shows no sign of the fray.

After her commander, Capt. Andrieffski, had been wounded and an officer and three men had been killed, the Grozny succeeded in sinking her opponent with a lucky shot and reached Vladivostok without further adventure.

A despatch to a telegraph agency from Shanghai says that news has been received there that seven Japanese ships, two of which were armored, were sunk in the battle. Gossip of HOW CZAR TOOK THE NEWS.

There is gossip, but nothing else concerning the Czar's reception of the tidings of defeat. One rumor says that his Majesty was almost demented by the news and exclaimed: "Our last hope is buried." Another rumor has it that his Majesty,

who is suffering from fever, trembled on reading the dispatches and exclaimed, repeatedly: "All is over." He then retired to his bedroom, where he remains alone except for the presence of his wife and physician, Dr. Hirsch.

"Hopeless, dark and mercilessly cruel," are the words with which the *Bourse Gazette* describes the news of the disaster. It declares that the battle not only decided the fate of the Russo-Japanese war, but opened new channels for movements of history.

The *Nouvelles Vremes* says: "Admiral Rojestyensky was the embodiment of all our hopes of victory. These hopes have now vanished. Fresh disasters await us."

TWO MORE GET TO SHANGHAI.

The Corea and Swir Tell of Seeing Japanese Ships Go Down.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, May 30.—The Russian transport Corea and the mine laying steamer Swir have arrived at Wusung. The Corea's boats were shot away and her sides are scarred with shots. The Swir is not damaged.

They fled from the Strait of Corea Saturday evening after witnessing the battle for hours. They saw the Oallabya and Emperor Nicolai turn turtle and sink, owing, it is believed, to their hitting mines or being attacked by submarine boats. They also saw a Japanese battleship on fire, a Japanese cruiser turn turtle and a Japanese three funneled cruiser sink.

They report that altogether eight Japanese vessels foundered.

A despatch from Tsingtau says the Japanese admit losing two battleships, a cruiser and nine torpedo boats.

RUSSIAN CRUISER AT SHANGHAI.

The Smolensk Arrives There—Six Transports to Be Interned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, May 30.—The small Russian converted steamer Smolensk has arrived at Wusung.

The six Russian transports which put into Wusung on May 25 have consented to internment there till the close of the war.

HOW THE BATTLE STARTED.

Tokio Believes Togo Took Russian Fleet on Both Sides.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, May 30.—In the absence of official information, the following is a vague outline of what is known to have been the opening tactics of the great battle.

It is generally understood that the Japanese maintained two picket lines south of the straits and a line further south during the daytime. On Saturday pickets cruising to the south picked up the Russians as they approached. The pickets retired and informed what might be called the two weaker squadrons, lying east of Tsushima. Thence a wireless message was sent to Admiral Togo, who was watching the western strait, by which it had been expected the Russians would approach, and he despatched an old ironclad to meet the Russians and lure them in the direction of Oki Island.

On Saturday afternoon the first mentioned squadrons, having the advantage of the light in their position to the westward of the Russians, attacked. Meanwhile Admiral Togo circled north of Tsu and Oki Islands and appeared behind the Russians. After that, it is supposed, he drove them over mines, with the result that four of the Russian ships were sunk that night.

Togo's great victory was received with deep satisfaction, but the city is amazingly quiet to-day.

The strict censorship of the past few days is regarded as having been successful in keeping the Russians at Vladivostok in ignorance. No Russian ships came southward to join in the battle.

EUROPE CALLS FOR PEACE.

Italian Deputies to Start a Movement for Mediation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 30.—The press comments extensively to-day upon the great battle. *L'Echo de Paris* says it is more than a defeat; it is the ruin, for the present at any rate, of Russia's hopes. The *Journal* says that Russia has lost the game.

The *Pigaro* says: "The news will be particularly painful to us; but the whole of Europe will receive with some apprehension for the future this fresh success of ambitious Japan, the glorious champion of the yellow races."

The *Aurore* says: "Will they at last understand in St. Petersburg that the time has come to make peace?"

The *Temps* says that as the Japanese army is still numerically superior, and as Russia continues vainly to struggle against the small transport facilities of the Siberian railway, it is impossible to see how her fortunes on land are ever to be retrieved.

Rome, May 30.—All the newspapers here express the opinion that Russia should now make peace. Several Deputies have given notice of interpellations in the Chamber urging the Government to take steps to secure mediation.

BERLIN, May 30.—As was expected, the yellow peril is again preached loudly in certain quarters here. Solemn warnings of danger to the white race appear in the newspapers. The *National Zeitung* says the victory in the Korean Straits is grave and threatening for the whites. With the wreck of Rojestyensky's ships the China Sea will swallow not only Russia's prestige, but the credit of the white man with the yellow race.

Prince Frederick Leopold With Russian Army.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who left Berlin on Feb. 26 to join the Russian army in Manchuria as German military attaché, has arrived at Russian headquarters at Guntziling.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

From \$25.00 to \$250.00. Mermord, Jaccard & King, 400 Fifth Avenue, Catalogue free.—Ad.

Answering your inquiry: Yes, the best way to go to Europe and visit is by the New York Central. Why? Because over its six tracks there are 26 trains a day; 10 coast mileage tickets.—Ad.

TIME FOR THE CZAR TO YIELD.

Belief Grows That Russia Is
Now at the End of Her
Resources?

MAY CALL ON THE PEOPLE.

Plan for an Assembly to Decide
About Seeking Terms.

Czar Confers With Imperial Council, and
Ukase May Be Issued To-day—Diplomats Here and in Europe Think Further Struggle by Russia Hopeless—Peace Rumors in Washington Follow Visits to the Departments by Foreign Representatives—Roosevelt's Stand.

From THE SUN Correspondent at St. Petersburg.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—Despite the outlook left to the war party by the removal of Admiral Rojestyensky's fleet, it remains evident that the Government finds it more difficult to make peace than war.

A ukase already existing was withheld until it was seen how Admiral Rojestyensky's exploit would end. The Czar met the Imperial Council to-day, and it is expected that the ukase will now be issued, summoning a national zemski sobor, or people's assembly, upon which will be thrown the responsibility for peace or war.

This is now a hopeless course, as it means escape for the autocracy. The bad faith of the Government in canceling or shelving all the reforms promised after the January agitation is so flagrant that any national assembly, when convoked, is certain to postpone the question of war or peace until it gets control of the machinery of government itself. It is equally certain that the bureaucratic system will not take a subordinate position without a most stubborn fight.

Neither of these great antagonistic forces is greatly concerned about the Czar's military humiliations.

DEEP EMOTION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The approximate scope of the Russian defeat was published here this afternoon, and evoked deep emotion everywhere. The estrangement between the Government and people limits the grief strictly to sympathy for the defeated crews as men of the same race and language.

It is in the circles that have hitherto scarcely felt the weight of the war that the effects of this disaster are appearing. For the first time since the war, society and the entourage of the court are struck heavily. The defeats of the army carried grief mostly to the families of the provincial land owners, but in the last Pacific fleet many of the officers belonged to leading St. Petersburg families. The Emperor Alexander III. was officered entirely from the Imperial Naval Guard, to which nominations are made only by the Czar personally.

CZAR CALLS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 31.—A despatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg states that an extraordinary conference, composed of the Council of Ministers, all the resident Grand Dukes, the members of the Council of War, and other high advisers of the Czar, will be held at Tsarsko-Selo Wednesday to determine whether the war will be continued, and if so, how. If peace is resolved upon, the conference will discuss the procedure to be adopted.

MAY CLAIM MORE SHIPS.

Japan Likely to Demand Those Interned—Lessons of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—When Japan and Russia make peace, whether in the near future or months from now, a new phase of international law will arise concerning the score or more Russian warships which are interned in neutral ports, principally along the Chinese coast. Never before has a case of interned vessel arisen, and it is the general opinion in Washington that Japan will make a demand for all the Russian vessels which Togo has forced to find refuge in neutral harbors. The value of these vessels will arise into the millions of dollars, and Japan will undoubtedly insist upon taking them.

There are twenty transports, colliers and small craft around Shanghai, destroyers in half a dozen Chinese ports and cruisers at Chefoo, Shanghai and Saigon. The cruiser *Lena* is interned at San Francisco.

If Japan obtains these vessels her fleet at the end of the war will be one of the largest in the world.

In the opinion of many naval officers in Washington the Japanese navy is stronger to-day than any other in the world. While it is not equal to some navies in battery power, the lack of strength on this score is more than balanced by the experience of the personnel and its courage and ability to handle the guns and vessels. The same condition exists with Japan to-day which existed for a few months after the Spanish war, when the United States had a strong navy, in excellent fighting condition, alert and in a state of complete preparedness.

When all the details of the engagement in the Korean Straits become known it is probable that many changes of policy and plans will be made in the navies of the various Powers. Admiral Togo is known to have had a number of submarines in

his fleet, and the engagement of Saturday and Sunday was the first time the submarine has ever had an opportunity to show what it could do under actual war conditions. Experiments made with these vessels indicate that they are terribly effective under certain conditions, but the mechanism of the submarine is complex and the conditions required for successful maneuvering are such that there has always been a great doubt in the minds of naval experts whether without a certain amount of luck it would be possible to use submarines to an advantage in an actual conflict.

Admiral Togo had an admirable chance to use submarines, being a comparatively short distance from his base and from land. Naval officers here, who are about evenly divided as to the question of the relative strength and value of battleships and torpedo boats, await the details of the fight with great interest.

The data which will be acquired from the engagement will have their effect on the building policy of the American Navy Department. Soon after the engagement before Port Arthur, when the Japanese torpedo boat flotilla destroyed several of the large Russian warships, there was a decided reversal of sentiment among many naval experts concerning the comparative values of battleships and the little torpedo craft. At the last session of Congress, when the Naval Appropriation bill was up, arguments were made in the committee rooms that money should not be appropriated for battleships on account of the showing made against craft of this class by the Japanese torpedo boats. It was argued that the United States should not spend money on expensive battleships when it had been shown that they were such easy prey for torpedo boats. The General Board of the Navy is in favor of more battleships.

PEACE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Russia Believed to Have Reached End of Her Resources.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—While no definite steps toward arranging a peace between Russia and Japan have been taken in Washington, the opinion is expressed generally in Government and diplomatic circles that Russia has reached the end of her military resources and must now agree to make terms with her victorious enemy. Heretofore the Japanese have let it be known that they would be only glad to treat with Russia at any time, but the Japanese position now is that Russia must make the first move for an ending of hostilities.

President Roosevelt is willing to act as a mediator if he can become convinced that a tender of his services will not be distasteful to either belligerent and will not serve to embarrass the Government of the United States. He has felt, however, that he went as far as prudence and policy permitted when he transmitted to the American Embassy in St. Petersburg information imparted to him personally by the Japanese Minister in Washington as to the terms upon which Japan would agree to conclude an arrangement with Russia for the resumption of relations.

The terms which the Japanese were then willing to make were regarded at the time as exceedingly liberal, considering the success which had fallen to the Japanese arms throughout the first year of the war.

It now appears to be certain that the Japanese will not be content with an arrangement upon the basis of the suggestions tentatively made at that time, and Russia, if she desires to conclude a peace treaty, must pay much more heavily for that privilege.

RUSSIA BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED END OF HER RESOURCES.

Nothing has developed to-day to throw any light upon the conversation that took place at the White House last night between President Roosevelt and the Japanese Minister other than that the purpose of the Minister in seeking an interview with the President was to show him a number of semi-confidential despatches from Tokio and not to make any peace overtures in behalf of the Japanese Government.

There was an active revival of peace talk to-day based on a visit to the State Department made by Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador. Baron Sternburg had a long talk with Acting Secretary of State Loomis and upon its conclusion they left the department together. Afterward both declined to talk in any detail about the subject of their conversation, but it was intimated that the purpose of the Ambassador's call was to say goodbye to Mr. Loomis prior to an out of town visit of several weeks.

There is no reason to suppose that the Government of the United States has any definite plans for bringing about a conclusion of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Officials of the Administration, however, are unanimously of the view that for Russia's own sake it is high time that something should be done, but they realize that it would be an exceedingly delicate undertaking for President Roosevelt to assume the initiative in a matter of this great importance.

DIPLOMATS FOR PEACE.

Among prominent members of the diplomatic corps, even some of those whose governments are regarded as friendly to the Russian cause, there is vehement expression of the hope that Russia will lose no time in seeking terms from Japan. These diplomats now make no secret of their belief that Russia should have attempted to arrange peace immediately after the thrashing given her military forces at Liaoyang.

It became definitely known to-day in connection with the peace talk that several European nations repeatedly implored the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg to regard the outcome of the Liaoyang battle as the conclusion of active hostilities and to permit her friends in the family of nations to make overtures to Japan which would culminate in an arrangement that would doubtless be fairly satisfactory to Russia. No monetary indemnity would then have been asked by Japan, but it is now certain that Japan will demand that Russia share heavily in the expenses incurred by the Tokio Government in prosecuting the war.

One of the most prominent European diplomatic representatives in Washington whose Government certainly cannot be accused of being friendly to the Japanese cause, declared to-day in an indignant manner that if Russia did not seek peace immediately her whole governmental structure was threatened. He said it was

the height of folly for Russia to attempt to continue military operations. The outcome of such a continuance, he asserted emphatically, would be to deter Russian progress for a hundred years, cause revolution and perhaps bring about territorial and political disintegration. It was inevitable, he said, that if Russia continued to make a show of force against Japan her armies would be pushed back further and further until she would be brought face to face with losing all of her territorial possessions in Asia, including Siberia.

It is recalled, however, that Japan has declared that she is not seeking any territory on the mainland of Asia, and this assurance is regarded in Washington, certainly by most of the higher officials of the Government, as having been made in good faith.

The European diplomat mentioned expressed the opinion that if Russia persisted in opposing Japan she would endanger her position in the family of nations and might become so feeble as a government as to be forced out of the concert of the Powers. Every Japanese victory from now on, it was asserted, would mean an increase in the internal troubles which Russia is now experiencing, and these troubles would aid in bringing the great vortex down to the position of a second class nation.

There are indications already of a movement in favor of having the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan conducted and concluded in Washington. Some of the prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps are taken with this idea and will work to see it accomplished as soon as the first definite move toward peace has been made.

THINKS RUSSIA CANNOT GO ON.

An officer of the Government, high in the confidence of the President, thoroughly familiar with international affairs and cognizant of every diplomatic move that has been made throughout the war, said to-day: "Russia cannot go on. Beaten on every side on land and sea, it is apparently impossible for Russia to continue the war at the enormous cost of life and treasure that will surely result. Pressure will probably be soon brought from France, especially from the financiers who have been lending money to Russia. If after the battle of Mukden Russia had such great difficulty in securing money, it will undoubtedly be much harder to get cash now that the Baltic fleet is gone."

"It is true that Russia kept on fighting when Port Arthur fell, and when all hope seemed gone, but the Baltic fleet has been a menace to Japan ever since it started from Russia. Now that it has been put out of the way, it seems that the war is about over. I am sure that all the world is thankful."

"The Japanese fleet now has nothing to do except to stand off Vladivostok. The Japanese army will begin to move, and it is certain that Russia will be whipped on land. The railroad leading into Vladivostok should be easy for the Japanese, and when the city is cut off in that manner its ultimate fall is absolutely certain."

ENGLAND HASN'T PROTESTED.

Sinking of British Ship Defended by the Russian Foreign Office.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—The British Embassy has received no instructions about the reported sinking of a British steamer by Admiral Rojestyensky. The American Ambassador dropped the matter when it was learned that it was not an American vessel that was sunk.

The Foreign Office says that if the event really occurred the sinking was justifiable if the vessel was likely to be the means of information reaching the enemy. In that case the only duty was to save the crew and indemnify the owners.

FATE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Sunk.

BATTLESHIPS.

Kniaz Suvaroff, Rojestyensky's flagship. Went down 5:29 P. M. Saturday.

Alexander III.

Borodino.

Oallabya.